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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-third session
Vienna, 12-16 May 2014

Draft report

Rapporteur: Jeannette **Mwangi** (Kenya)

Organization of the session

A. Informal pre-session consultations

1. At its reconvened twenty-second session, held on 12 and 13 December 2013, the Commission agreed that the twenty-third session of the Commission would be held from 12 to 16 May 2014, with informal pre-session consultations to be held on 9 May 2014, the working day preceding the first day of the session.

2. At the informal pre-session consultations, chaired by the First Vice-Chair, Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico), on 9 May 2014, the Commission conducted a preliminary review of the draft resolutions that had been submitted by the deadline of 14 April 2014 and dealt with organizational matters for the twenty-third session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

3. The Commission held the part of its twenty-third session in the first half of the year in Vienna from 12 to 16 May 2014, during which time there were [10] plenary meetings and [8] meetings of the Committee of the Whole. The Chair of the Commission opened that part of the session, and participants observed a minute of silence for Clément Gorrissen and Simon Davis of UNODC, who were killed in an attack in Puntland, Somalia, on 7 April 2014. At the 1st and 2nd meetings, on 12 May 2014, opening statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC; by Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); by Morocco (on behalf of the Group of African States); by Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States); by the Attorney-General of Nicaragua (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States); and by Greece (on behalf of the European Union

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and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine, as well as Liechtenstein and Norway). Statements were also made by the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar; the Minister of Justice of Italy; the Attorney-General of Nicaragua; the Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation on International Cooperation Affairs in Combating Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime; the Vice-Minister of Justice of China; the Vice-Minister of the Interior of Mexico; the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State of the United States of America; and the Chief Prosecutor of Changwon District, Prosecutor's Office of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea.

C. Attendance

4. The twenty-third session was attended by representatives of [...] States members of the Commission. Also attending were observers for [...] other States Members of the United Nations, [...] non-member States, representatives of [...] entities of the United Nations system and observers for the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, [...] intergovernmental organizations and [...] non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.15/2014/INF/2.

D. Election of officers

5. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, at the end of its reconvened twenty-second session, on 13 December 2013, opened its twenty-third session for the sole purpose of electing its bureau for that session. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers elected for the twenty-third session of the Commission and their respective regional groups are listed below.

6. On 15 April 2014, the Group of Asia-Pacific States nominated Hu Bin of China for the office of Third Vice-Chair. The Commission elected the Third Vice-Chair during its consideration of agenda item 1.

7. The officers of the Commission at its twenty-third session were as follows:

Chair	Eastern European States	Vladimir Galuška (Czech Republic)
First Vice-Chair	Latin American and Caribbean States	Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico)
Second Vice-Chair	Western European and other States	Christine Stix-Hackl (Austria)
Third Vice-Chair	Asia-Pacific States	Hu Bin (China)
Rapporteur	African States	Jeannette Mwangi (Kenya)

8. A group composed of the Chairs of the five regional groups (the observers for Iraq, Ireland, Morocco, Nicaragua and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), the observer for Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for Greece (on behalf of the European Union) was established to assist the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended Bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31. During the twenty-third session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on [14] and [15] May 2014 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

9. At its 1st meeting, on 12 May 2014, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda and proposed organization of work (E/CN.15/2014/1), which had been approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2013/247.

F. Documentation

10. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-third session are listed in conference room paper E/CN.15/2014/CRP.[...].

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Addendum

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

1. At its 2nd and 5th meetings, on 12 and 14 May 2014, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

"Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

"(a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

"(c) Working methods of the Commission."

2. For its consideration of agenda item 3, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/2-E/CN.15/2014/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/8-E/CN.15/2014/8);

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(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017 (E/CN.7/2014/15-E/CN.15/2014/15);

(d) Conference room paper on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017 (E/CN.15/2014/CRP.3);

(e) Conference room paper on the working methods and documentation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2013/CRP.12).

3. At the 2nd meeting, on 12 May 2014, statements of a general nature were made by the observer for the State of Palestine (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and by the representatives of Colombia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Nigeria, Croatia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa, as well as by the observers for the Netherlands, France, India, Iraq, Ecuador, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and the Sudan.

4. Introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, the Director of the Division for Management and the Chief of the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies of UNODC. The representative of Spain, in his capacity as co-chair of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, made an introductory statement.

5. Under agenda item 3, statements were made by the observers for Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Nicaragua (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and by the representatives of Brazil, Thailand, Japan, Norway, the United States of America, Cuba and the Republic of Korea. Statements were also made by the observers for Sweden, Finland and Canada. A statement was made by the observer for the International Anti-Corruption Academy.

A. Deliberations

6. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the continuing work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC and its important role as a forum for constructive dialogue, and welcomed the extension of its mandate. Some speakers stated that the working group should become a permanent consultative body of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

7. On budgetary matters, speakers stressed the importance of UNODC being guided by Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 22/9 and the need for the Commission to assess the effectiveness and further feasibility of the new funding model prior to the biennium 2016-2017.

8. Several speakers noted the need for continued constructive dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat for the transparent, consistent and effective implementation of full cost recovery. It was recalled that the simultaneous increase in special-purpose funding and decrease in general-purpose funding was unsustainable and threatened the long-term effective delivery of the Office's

programmes. One speaker maintained that full cost recovery did not generate new costs, but rather presented existing costs in a different way.

9. Several speakers requested UNODC to continue being guided by the principles of transparency, accountability and consistency. Some speakers expressed their appreciation for the fact that the transition towards full cost recovery was enabling an informed discussion on the actual costs and cost-effectiveness of programmes and projects. It was noted that cost discipline and rationalization should be exercised at both headquarters and field offices. It was also noted that the need for cost-efficiencies was particularly important with regard to keeping UNODC projects competitive.

10. Some speakers indicated that full cost recovery should not be applied retroactively to existing projects with agreed financial frameworks. The Secretariat was requested to continue to brief Member States on the implementation of full cost recovery and on challenges and lessons learned. Some speakers also requested detailed information on the use of programme support funds. The Secretariat was further requested to provide information on the geographical distribution and gender balance of UNODC staff at headquarters, as well as in regional and country offices.

11. It was noted that the Commission should be clearly recognized as the policy body responsible for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice were not a decision-making or governing body, but a consultative body and a forum for the exchange of information and experiences, which should be reflected in the strategic framework for 2016-2017. One speaker noted the need for better prioritization among the objectives in the draft strategic framework, as well as for improved coordination and cooperation with other United Nations agencies. Several speakers expressed support for the application and continued improvement of results-based planning and management and programme-level outcome reporting.

12. It was noted that human rights and gender were important cross-cutting issues for the Office and several speakers stressed the need to implement the Secretary-General's human rights due diligence policy, as well as the UNODC guidance note on human rights. Some speakers noted the need to continue increasing the inclusion of civil society in the work of UNODC.

13. One speaker welcomed the focus on the rule of law and sustainable development as part of the post-2015 development agenda and stated that funds would be allocated for developing indicators relating to the rule of law, justice and security.

14. The need for a continued focus by UNODC on the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, including to developing countries, was emphasized. Many speakers commended UNODC on its provision of normative and technical assistance. Some speakers stressed that core activities of UNODC should be funded by the regular budget to ensure the predictability and sustainability of the resources required to fulfil its mandates.

15. Satisfaction was expressed with the progress made in improving the methods of work of the Commission, as well as with the efforts undertaken by the Secretariat to make relevant documentation available and to update existing background information. The continued need to assess and streamline the documentation

prepared for the Commission was noted. The importance of ensuring the availability of documentation in the official languages of the United Nations was mentioned, as was the need to consider further consolidation of reporting obligations.

16. As far as the strategic framework for the biennium 2016-2017 was concerned, the Commission decided to follow the same approach as the one agreed upon by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session, in March 2014, and to transmit the comments received from Member States together with the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2016-2017 to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for its consideration at its fifty-fourth session, in June 2014.

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Rapporteur: Jeannette **Mwangi** (Kenya)

Addendum

Thematic discussion on international cooperation in criminal matters

1. At its 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings, on 13 and 14 May 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 4, entitled "Thematic discussion on international cooperation in criminal matters". The discussion focused on the following topics:

(a) Specific modalities of international cooperation in criminal matters:

(i) Extradition and mutual legal assistance;

(ii) International cooperation for the purposes of confiscation;

(iii) Use of other forms of international cooperation in criminal matters;

(b) How to manage international cooperation in multiple legal proceedings in which the same individual is involved;

(c) Implementing international instruments containing provisions on international cooperation in criminal matters;

(d) Learning from experiences at the regional level;

(e) International cooperation in combating new and emerging forms of crime;

(f) Provision of technical assistance;

(g) Addressing the gaps — the way forward.

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2. For its consideration of agenda item 4, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat containing the discussion guide for the thematic discussion on international cooperation in criminal matters (E/CN.15/2014/12).

3. In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its reconvened session in December 2013, all of the topics were discussed at both the morning and afternoon meetings. At the morning meeting, participants focused on taking stock of lessons learned and challenges faced, while at the afternoon meeting, participants discussed further action to address challenges faced, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, which was referenced in Economic and Social Council decision 2010/243, in which the Council decided on the prominent theme for the session.

4. The thematic discussion on item 4 was presided over by the Chair and led by the following panellists: Adel Ahmed Fahmy (Egypt), Mohammad Hossein Ghaniei (Islamic Republic of Iran), Vladimir Zimin (Russian Federation), Sabas Chahuán Sarrás (Chile), Janet Henchey (Canada), Victor Mule (Kenya), Liu Yang (China), Sergey Borodulin (Russian Federation), José Merino Madrid (Mexico) and Lieve Pellens (Belgium).

5. The Chair made an introductory statement. An introductory statement was also made by the Chief of the Conference Support Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch of the Division of Treaty Affairs of UNODC. Statements were made by the observer for Morocco (on behalf of the African Group) and by the representatives of Croatia, Algeria, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, China, Indonesia, Norway, Kenya, Brazil, Uruguay, the United States of America, Colombia, Austria and South Africa. The observers for Costa Rica, Liechtenstein, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Trinidad and Tobago, Romania, Azerbaijan, Yemen, Georgia, Australia, Burkina Faso and Slovenia also made statements. The observers for the World Health Organization and the Korean Institute of Criminology made statements. The observers for Amnesty International and the International Sociological Association also made statements.

A. Summary by the Chair

6. The Chair's summary of the salient points, which was not subject to negotiation, is presented below.

7. The globalization of criminal activity, including through offences that engaged multiple jurisdictions, had created a need for strengthened forms and models of international cooperation. Further challenges included impunity, differences in national legislation and legal systems, the lack of bilateral treaties, where required by national law, the large amount of time often needed to respond to judicial cooperation requests, the high volume of requests, language barriers, varying levels of evidentiary requirements, the impact of the strict application of grounds for refusal, and the relationship of extradition requests to claims for refugee status.

8. It was noted that existing treaties and mechanisms should be used and that the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against

Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption provided well-balanced and stable multilateral bases for international judicial cooperation and that their application should be further strengthened. The need to improve the implementation of those Conventions at the national level was highlighted.

9. Many speakers emphasized the value of regional legal instruments. Some speakers referred to strengthening legal frameworks, including through examining the possibility of creating global instruments on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, as well as on cybercrime. Some speakers discussed the initiative on a multilateral treaty for mutual legal assistance and extradition in domestic prosecution of the most serious international crimes. Diverging views were expressed as to whether international cooperation in criminal matters relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes was within the mandate of the Commission.

10. In addition to the use of treaties, some speakers reported the possibility of and the need for cooperation on the basis of the principle of reciprocity.

11. In addition to extradition and mutual legal assistance, the utility of other forms of cooperation, including execution of foreign sentences, transfer of sentenced persons, temporary surrender and joint investigations, was highlighted. Some of those forms of cooperation provided options in cases in which States did not extradite their own nationals. The importance of the application of the *aut dedere aut judicare* principle was stressed. All forms of international cooperation were considered to require mutual understanding and trust, and it was suggested that they should be applied in a flexible and innovative manner.

12. A number of practical steps could be taken to strengthen the effectiveness of international cooperation, including the use of consultations prior to formal requests, the use of videoconferencing, a strong role for central authorities and the need for direct communication among them, the use of electronic means for transmission of requests, the provision of information on national laws and requirements, the involvement of liaison officers and the establishment of policies on *de minimis* requests. The importance of technical assistance and capacity-building for central authorities and prosecutors, including on new and emerging forms of crime, was emphasized. The efficacy of regional and subregional cooperation platforms and of networks of prosecutors was highlighted. Such coordination arrangements could be especially valuable in resolving multijurisdictional cases and multiple legal proceedings involving the same individual. The importance of coordination among relevant authorities at the national level was also noted.

13. The need for effective international cooperation pertaining to requests relating to cybercrime and digital evidence, as well as in cases of money-laundering and for the confiscation of criminal assets, was emphasized. The extension of international cooperation to civil and administrative proceedings relating to the offence in question was suggested. A number of speakers referred to the need to respect international human rights standards and the rule of law in international cooperation processes.

14. Some speakers urged those Member States that had not yet done so to ratify the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products and expressed support

for cooperation between UNODC and the secretariat of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

B. Workshop on international cooperation in criminal matters

15. The first meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 12 May 2014, was devoted to a workshop on the theme "International cooperation in criminal matters: current gaps and perspectives of the international, regional and national legislation", organized by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The workshop was chaired by the First Vice-Chair of the Commission and moderated by the Director of Programmes of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, affiliated with the United Nations, a member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

16. An opening statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat. Presentations were made by panellists from the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (Italy), the International Association of Prosecutors (Netherlands), the Basel Institute on Governance (Switzerland) and the Korean Institute of Criminology (Republic of Korea). During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Saudi Arabia. A closing statement was made by the First Vice-Chair of the Commission.

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Addendum

Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 14 and 15 May 2014, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

> "Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
>
> "(a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
>
> "(b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
>
> "(c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
>
> "(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
>
> "(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies."

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2. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2014/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (E/CN.15/2014/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (E/CN.15/2014/13);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2014/18);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2014/18/Add.1).

3. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Conference Support Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, the Chief of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch and the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs.

4. Statements were made by the observer for Greece (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine, as well as Liechtenstein) and the representatives of Colombia, Belarus, Algeria, Thailand, Indonesia, Switzerland, China, Norway, Mexico, Brazil, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America, Croatia, Thailand, China and Nigeria. The observers for the Dominican Republic, Afghanistan, Romania, Canada, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Morocco, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Ecuador also made statements. The observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta also made a statement. Statements were also made by the observers for the International Organization for Migration and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (on behalf of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network), the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

A. Deliberations

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

5. Discussions under agenda item 5 (a) addressed the importance of universal ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against

Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto in order to eliminate safe havens for criminals. In that regard, many speakers expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided and tools developed by UNODC.

6. Several speakers discussed the challenges posed by, and the need to further analyse and address the various forms of transnational organized crime, including its new manifestations such as cybercrime, counterfeiting of consumer products, trafficking in cultural property, trafficking in fraudulent medicines and wildlife and forest crime, as well as illegal mining. In order to cover such diverse and emerging forms of organized crime, many speakers emphasized the need to adopt comprehensive strategies. The link between organized crime and terrorism was also mentioned.

7. Several speakers noted that the potential of the Organized Crime Convention was yet to be fully utilized and that there was a need to assess and monitor its implementation. In that context, several speakers expressed the hope that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention would make progress at its seventh session in developing a mechanism to review the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto. Some speakers noted that the issues of civil society participation and funding for the mechanism still remained to be addressed.

2. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

8. With regard to the Convention against Corruption, several speakers noted that corruption was an obstacle to development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Many speakers emphasized that the Convention was an effective and comprehensive tool for combating corruption. Speakers highlighted their positive experiences with the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention and welcomed upcoming discussions on ensuring that the Mechanism remained effective, transparent and cost-efficient, while ensuring respect for sovereignty and its intergovernmental character.

9. Speakers reported on efforts to implement the Convention, including the adoption and implementation of new legislation, national strategies and action plans, as well as the establishment of specialized agencies and the promotion of institutional coordination. Several speakers highlighted the importance of effective international cooperation and asset recovery.

3. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

10. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC and encouraged UNODC to continue providing technical assistance capacity-building to Member States that was aimed at strengthening national criminal justice systems to prevent and counter terrorism.

11. A number of speakers stressed the need for enhanced provision of technical assistance in thematic areas such as the financing of terrorism, the use of the

Internet for terrorist purposes and transport-related terrorist offences, as well as in international cooperation and assistance for victims of terrorism. Support was expressed for UNODC to continue strengthening cooperation with entities participating in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. Donor countries were called upon to increase their financial contributions to UNODC.

4. Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters

12. Speakers highlighted the necessity of strengthening national institutions and initiatives to combat transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, as well as terrorism. Reference was made to the valuable contributions of civil society organizations and academia to preventing crime and strengthening national criminal justice systems.

13. One speaker expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided by UNODC in countering piracy and encouraged UNODC to continue its efforts and coordination with relevant actors such as the International Maritime Organization and the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

5. Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

14. The important contribution of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and its collaborative contributions to the workshop on international cooperation in criminal matters, as well as to the work of UNODC, were emphasized.

15. The importance of criminal justice research conducted by the institutes in improving the understanding of global trends and the operation of criminal justice systems worldwide was noted.

16. Appreciation was expressed for the education, training and technical assistance programmes carried out by the institutes, which contributed to the improvement of national criminal justice practices and supported the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. The involvement of the institutes in the development of the agenda for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was welcomed.

B. Action taken

17. At its 7th meeting, on 15 May, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2014/18), which had been prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board of Trustees of the Institute taken at its meeting on 22 October 2013, in order to report to the Council, through the Commission, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 (e) of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

18. At the same meeting, the Commission unanimously recommended that Stuart Page (Australia) be reappointed and that Carlos Castresana (Spain), Mohammed Hanzab (Qatar) and Joel Antonio Hernández García (Mexico) be appointed to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

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Addendum

Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 15 May 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 6, entitled "Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2014/11);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the development of a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2014/14);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the report of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners at its third meeting (E/CN.15/2014/19 and Corr.1).

2. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children made a statement. The Director of the Division for Operations of UNODC made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Thailand, Switzerland, China, Norway, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America. Statements were also made by the observers for the Dominican Republic, Qatar, Canada, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago.

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Deliberations

3. Speakers stressed the crucial role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as a basis for national reform initiatives and increased international technical assistance. Several speakers informed the Commission about recent crime prevention and criminal justice reform initiatives undertaken in their countries, in many cases with the support and assistance of UNODC. Reference was made to recent developments concerning standards and norms relating to the treatment of prisoners, juvenile justice, violence against women and legal aid.

4. The continued importance of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners as the main international reference for prison systems worldwide was underlined. Speakers welcomed the progress made by the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and supported the extension of its mandate. It was stressed that any amendments to the Rules should not lower current standards. Some speakers stressed the importance of allocating adequate resources to implement the existing Rules and emphasized that the revision of the Rules should be conducted in an efficient and expeditious manner while ensuring their quality. The importance of drawing on relevant expertise of Member States, the United Nations and civil society was considered crucial to ensure a balanced approach.

5. Speakers highlighted the need for tailored approaches to address violence against children and welcomed the elaboration of the draft model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, calling for their approval by the Commission and transmission to the General Assembly for adoption.

6. Speakers highlighted the importance of tailored approaches for youth and the potential of social policies with regard to effective crime prevention strategies and programmes. One speaker proposed the establishment of an intergovernmental expert group to examine standards for youth involvement in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

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Addendum

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 8th meeting, on 15 May 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 7, which read "World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice".

2. For its consideration of item 7, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/2-E/CN.15/2014/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2014/5);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children (E/CN.15/2014/7);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development (E/CN.15/2014/10);

(e) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property and other related offences (E/CN.15/2014/16);

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(f) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime (E/CN.15/2014/17);

(g) Conference room paper on a study facilitating the identification, description and evaluation of the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children (E/CN.15/2014/CRP.1).

3. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch, the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch and a representative of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Mexico, Thailand, Cuba, Indonesia, China, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, Norway, Japan and the United States of America. Statements were also made by the observers for the Dominican Republic, Australia, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Egypt, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Ecuador.

Deliberations

4. Several speakers stressed the essential role of reliable data and analysis on crime, including through administrative data and victimization surveys, as a central pillar for the development of effective policies against crime. Appreciation was expressed for the work of UNODC in the dissemination of global crime data, and the usefulness of information sharing for analysing overall trends was stressed. Some speakers encouraged other States to support the efforts of UNODC in improving the quality and availability of crime and criminal justice statistics, including through the annual crime trends survey and the development of the international classification of crime for statistical purposes.

5. Some speakers emphasized the need for concerted international responses to trafficking in cultural property, including the exchange of information and the strengthening of effective transnational criminal investigations and prosecutions. Several speakers welcomed the finalization of the [United Nations] Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences by the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property and expressed support for their adoption. The relevance of the implementation of the Guidelines at the national level was underlined, and their potential utility for technical assistance purposes was highlighted. Some speakers emphasized the importance of the work of UNODC in that area, as well as of continued collaboration with other relevant intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization.

6. Speakers highlighted the growth of modern technologies and referred to the challenges posed by various forms of cybercrime, including online financial crime, illegal access to computer systems, cyberbullying and the online sexual exploitation of children. Many speakers highlighted the need for effective prevention, including through special attention to the online safety of children and strengthened international cooperation to address such crimes, awareness-raising, multi-stakeholder approaches and capacity-building. Several speakers reported on national legal

frameworks, strategies and approaches in the area of cybercrime and cybersecurity. A number of speakers welcomed the UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime, as well as the study facilitating the identification, description and evaluation of the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children, prepared by the Secretariat. Some speakers highlighted the lack of an international legal framework on cybercrime. Other speakers noted the existence of diverse views on that subject. Some speakers also encouraged the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime to continue its work towards fulfilling its mandate.

7. The report of the Secretariat on economic fraud and identity-related crime was welcomed and the Secretariat was commended for what had been accomplished with the limited resources available. The importance of identity management as a global security issue was further highlighted, as was the fact that robust identity systems were fundamental to the prevention and investigation of every other type of crime. Reference was made to the adoption of laws for the criminalization of cybercrime and crimes related to financial transactions, including identity theft and fraud.

8. A number of speakers referred to the challenges posed by emerging forms of environmental crimes. It was noted that international cooperation was imperative to addressing organized crime, including its new and emerging forms. Some speakers noted that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime should be fully utilized in that context.